

Nonuniform Coercions via Unification Hints

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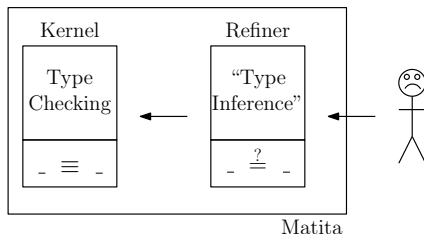
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Context of this work

- ▶ Interactive theorem prover Matita (CIC)
- ▶ Formalization of formal topology (Algebraic Structures)

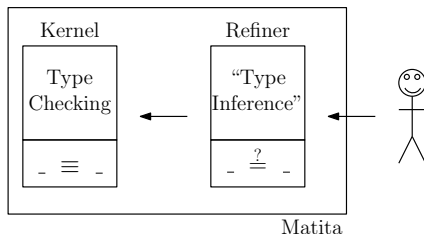
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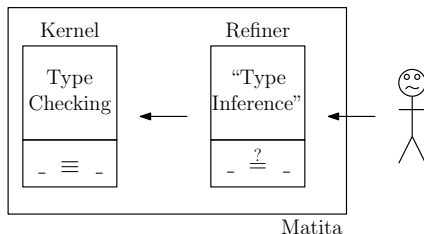
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- ▶ Unification made user-extensible (Unification Hints)

Context of this work

- ▶ Interactive theorem prover Matita (CIC)
- ▶ Formalization of formal topology (Algebraic Structures)



- ▶ Unification made user-extensible (Unification Hints)
- ▶ In some corner cases the system is unable to exploit the knowledge given by hints

Example

```
record Group : Type := { carr : Type, *_ : ... }
```

```
definition Z : Group := ⟨ Z, +, 0, ... ⟩.
```

```
lemma mulg1 : ∀ G:Group, ∀ a:carr G. a * 1 = a.
```

```
lemma cardG_gt0 : ∀ G : Group, 0 < |G|.
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```
check (mulg1 ?G 2).
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Works, since 2 has type Z, and it's context expects a term of type carr ?G and the unification algorithm knows a canonical solution for $Z \stackrel{?}{=} \text{carr } ?G$.

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Error: Z has type Type but it's context expects a term of type Group. The unification problem $\text{Type} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Group}$ has no solution.

Outline

1. Coercions

- ▶ Nonuniform coercions
- ▶ Examples

2. Implementation

- ▶ Ingredients
- ▶ Declaring nonuniform coercions
- ▶ Reusing existing hints

3. Conclusions

Type inference and coercions

- ▶ These problems have to be addressed by type inference

$$\Gamma \vdash t : T \rightsquigarrow t' : T'$$

- ▶ Looks like coercions could solve these typing errors

$$\Gamma \vdash x : N \rightsquigarrow \quad : Z$$

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- ▶ but (uniform) coercions are type theoretic functions whose insertion is type driven.

$$\frac{(\lambda_{..} \mathcal{Z}, (Type, Group)) \in \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash (\lambda_{..} \mathcal{Z}) Z : Group}{\Gamma \vdash Z : Type \rightsquigarrow (\lambda_{..} \mathcal{Z}) Z : Group}$$

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Nonuniform coercions

$$\Delta = \left\{ \Gamma_1 \vdash \begin{array}{l} S_1 \rightarrow T_1 \\ s_1 \mapsto t_1 \end{array} \quad \dots \quad \Gamma_n \vdash \begin{array}{l} S_n \rightarrow T_n \\ s_n \mapsto t_n \end{array} \right\}$$

where

$$\Gamma_i \vdash s_i : S_i \quad \Gamma_i \vdash t_i : T_i$$

Inserting a nonuniform coercion works as follows:

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash s : S \rightsquigarrow t : T}$$

where variables in Γ_i are replaced by unification variables.

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Nonuniform coercions: examples

Uniform coercions

$$x : N \vdash \begin{array}{l} N \rightarrow Z \\ x \mapsto k x \end{array}$$

Nonuniform coercions

$$\vdash \begin{array}{l} \textit{Type} \rightarrow \textit{Group} \\ Z \mapsto \mathcal{Z} \end{array}$$

$$\vdash \begin{array}{l} \textit{Type} \rightarrow \textit{Group} \\ Q \mapsto Q \end{array}$$

Cheap implementation: ingredient #1

Unification hints:

$$\Gamma \vdash \frac{\vec{?}_x := \vec{H}}{P \equiv Q} \text{myhint}$$

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$$\vdash \frac{?_G := Z}{Z \equiv \text{carr } ?_G}$$

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$$?_A := \text{carr } G$$

$$?_B := \text{carr } H$$

$$G, H : \text{Group} \vdash \frac{?_X := \text{product_group } G \ H}{?_A \times ?_B \equiv \text{carr } ?_X}$$

Cheap implementation: ingredient #1 (cont.)

Note that hints define “equivalence classes” of constants, thus approximated indexing for fast retrieval must take them into account.

$$\frac{(k, (N, Z)) \in \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash k s : Z \quad Z \stackrel{?}{=} \text{carr } \mathcal{Z}}{\Gamma \vdash s : N \rightsquigarrow k s : \text{carr } \mathcal{Z}}$$

Cheap implementation: ingredient #1 (cont.)

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Cheap implementation: ingredient #2

Uniform coercion loosely indexed:

$$\frac{(result, (*, target)) \in \Delta \quad \Gamma \vdash result \ s : target \quad target \stackrel{?}{=} T}{\Gamma \vdash x : S \rightsquigarrow result \ s : T}$$

Note that T and $target$ can be in the same equivalence class.

Encoding nonuniform coercions

```
record solution (S : Type) (s : S) : Type :={  
  target : Type;    (* T *)  
  result : target   (* t *)  
}.
```

```
coercion result :  $\forall S:\text{Type}.\forall s:S.\forall \text{sol}:\text{solution } S \text{ s. target } S \text{ s sol}$   
on s : ?  $\longrightarrow$  target ???.
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```

$$s \rightsquigarrow \text{result } ? s ?_{\text{sol}}$$

Declaring nonuniform coercions

$$\vdash \begin{array}{l} \textit{Type} \rightarrow \textit{Group} \\ Z \mapsto \mathcal{Z} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash Z : \textit{Type} \rightsquigarrow}{\phantom{\Gamma \vdash Z : \textit{Type} \rightsquigarrow} : \textit{Group}}$$

Declaring nonuniform coercions

$$\vdash \begin{array}{l} \textit{Type} \rightarrow \textit{Group} \\ Z \quad \mapsto \mathcal{Z} \end{array}$$

$$(\textit{result}, (*, \textit{target})) \in \Delta$$

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We declare the following hint:

$$\vdash \frac{?_{sol} := \text{mk_solution} \text{Type} Z \text{Group} \mathcal{Z}}{\text{target} \text{Type} Z ?_{sol} \equiv \text{Group}}$$

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Note that:

$$\text{target} \text{Type} Z ?_{sol} \triangleright \text{Group} \quad \text{result} \text{Type} Z ?_{sol} \triangleright \mathcal{Z}$$

Declaring nonuniform coercions (the right way)

This is unsatisfactory, we need one new hint per coercion

$$\vdash \frac{?_{sol} := mk_solution \text{ Type } Z \text{ Group } \mathcal{Z}}{target \text{ Type } Z \ ?_{sol} \equiv Group}$$

Moreover, the system is already aware that

$$\Gamma \vdash \frac{?_G := \mathcal{Z}}{Z \equiv carr \ ?_G}$$

We need only this hint:

$$G : Group \vdash \frac{?_Z := carr \ G \quad ?_{sol} := mk_solution \text{ Type } ?_Z \text{ Group } G}{target \text{ Type } ?_Z \ ?_{sol} \equiv Group}$$

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Further research:

- ▶ Notion of coherence (sanity check on Δ as a whole)
- ▶ Notion of composition for nonuniform coercions

Thanks

Thanks for your attention!